Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXIII. SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1824. Number 3247.

Newport Mercury,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WM. & J. H. BARBER,
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One Dollar in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and seventeen cents for each subsequent insertion.

All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

FARMER's GUIDE.

Wm & J. H. BARBER,
Have just received,

COMPENDIUM of Agriculture, or the Farmer's Guide, in the most essential parts of Husbandry and Gardening; compiled from the best American and European publications, and the unwritten opinions of experienced cultivators.——By WILLIAM DROWN, with the aid and inspection of SOLOMON DROW M. D.—Price $1 in boards.

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A LARGE Assortment of ACCOUNT Books, consisting of large Ledgers, Journals, Day Books; Memorandum, Bill, Receipt and Note Books; quarto Books, &c.

A L S O.

High-ways and By-ways; or Tales of the Roadside—In two volumes—Price 1 50.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of all kinds in use in this Town and Vicinity,
Consisting of Webster's Alden's and Cummings Spelling-Books; English Reader, Columbian Orator; Murray's Grammar; Walkers Dictionary, &c.
Newport, March 6.

LUMBER-YARD.

ISAIAH CROOKER, jun
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has opened a LUMBER YARD on *S. Cahoone's* Wharf, where he offers for Sale all kinds of LUMBER on the most liberal terms.
Newport, June 26.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate which was to be holden on the first Monday of July next, is postponed to the 2d Monday of the same month, then to be holden at the usual place at 9 o'clock A. M.
By order of the President,
CHARLES GYLES, *Probate Clerk.*
Newport, June 24.

TO LET,
For the term of One Year from the 1st of June.

THE Dwelling House in Spring-Street, corner of May-street, commonly called the Sears House.—It has recently been put in good repair, and possession will be given immediately.—Enquire of
EDWARD PHILLIPS.
Newport, June 26

TO LET,

PART of a furnished Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated on the Hill.—For terms, &c enquire of
BENJAMIN COZZENS.
Newport, June 26.

TO LET,
And immediate Possession given

THE Spacious Dwelling-House on the Hill, corner of Mary & Division-street, now occupied by Dr. *Waring*—Apply to
GEORGE ENGS.
Newport, June 5

TO LET,

THE spacious and eligibly situated SHOPS at the corner of Thames-Street and Washington-square, now occupied by *Edward W. Lawton*—Possession given on the 25th of July next—Apply to
BENJAMIN W. CASE.

New Goods.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND,
Has just received,

AN additional Supply of English French and India GOODS, among which are;—

Irish Linens	Satin stripe Drilling
Cotton Shirtings	White and striped Jeans
Cambrick Robes	Furniture dimity
Printed Muslins	Oil Cloths for tables
Black and coloured figured Silks	Black Leghorns
Cotton and silk Hosiery	Black worsted Bombazeens
Gauze, zelia and silk Hdkfs	&c. &c.
Vestings	

Also, Three Bales of brown and whitened Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings from the most approved Factories—with a general assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, viz. Stripes, Plaid Checks, Bedticking, yarn, &c.
Newport, June 19. 3w

NEW GOODS.

JOHN B. NEWTON,
At his old stand, No. 104, Thames-Street.

HAS just Opened, 15 Boxes and Bales of seasonable Goods, which with his former stock, is as extensive an Assortment of English, French, India and American Goods, as is to be found in this market.—*Also* One case of Leghorn gypsey Hats, unusually low.—*Likewise*, 1000 yards superior 4s sheeting over yard wide; 1500 do whitened ditto, from 18 to 25 cents, yard wide of an excellent quality—and a few pieces of American blue Calicoes.

Customers are invited to call and examine them before they purchase.
Newport, June 19

ARCHIBALD MUNRO,
Has just Received and for Sale,

10 Hhds St. Croix RUM,—3 Pipes Cognac BRANDY.—2 do. Holland GIN—30 bbls. Country Do.
30 Hhds. Tobago MOLASSES
10 do. Matanzies Do.
10 Tierces New RICE.

30 Chests and Boxes Young Hyson, and Hyson-Skin TEAS.
20 Do. Souchong & Bohea Teas
20 Kegs Malaga RAISINS
20 Boxes Muscatel Do.
20 Drums Figs—Do. Sultana Raisins—Bags Almonds, &c.
Newport, May 29.

FLOUR,

Just Landed from Schr Alligator from Alexandria, and for Sale on Gardner's Wharf, and at No. 106 Thames-Street, by

JOHN B. LYON,

134 Bbls. and 20 half-do. Fresh Alexandria FLOUR Of a superior quality.—*In Store*, 30 Bbls. first rate scratch'd Alexandria Flour.
Also daily expected per Sch'r Sally,
241 Bbls S. F. } Flour, manufactured
54 F. } particularly for How-
5 middlings } ard-street, Baltimore
Newport, May 28.

CANAL FLOUR.

100 Bbls. Canal Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality
50 Barrels Alexandria Super fine Mountain FLOUR of the most approved brands—Just received and for Sale at the Store next north of the Post-Office, by
GEORGE C. MASON
Newport, Dec. 27.

FOR SALE,
On a liberal credit, for approved Notes,

THE Ship ALLIANCE 328 Tons burthen, as she came from sea, from a whaling voyage, with all her appurtenances—She is well found, and has many materials for such a voyage.—Her inventory may be seen, and terms and conditions of sale made known by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, June 19.

LIST, OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office Newport, R. I. June 26, 1824.
Please ask for advertised Letters when calling for them

ALMY Mary
Andrews Hannah
Alden Capt. D
Almy Rebecca 2
Allen Horatio
Almy Mary
Allen Mrs.
Barber Varnum
Bixby Nath. P
Bond Dexter
Brown Daniel
Briggs Wm.
Coggeshall Joseph
Channing W.
Catholic Majesty's Consul
Combs J P.
Cassidy Cornelius
Dunham Albert
Dods George D.
Doyle John
Fowler Ann
Freeborn Benj.
Forsaith I.
Green Richard C.
Green Oliver
Glover Nathaniel
Gardiner Elizabeth
Gardiner A W.
Gorden & Robinson
Gardner Jacob
Hammond Lucy
Hathaway James
Hammond George
Haskill Capt. D.
Handy Nancy
Jones Hannah
King Daniel
Lawton Giles
Lawton Polly
Munro Nathan
Maidangall John
Mitchell James
Mason James
Oliver James G. 2
Pain Daniel R
Rogers Robert
Recruiting Officer
Russell Wm. W
Sherburne Henry
Shaw John A.
Smith Elisha
Scomoker Samuel
Thomas George
Tew John G.
Tuel Samuel
Toy Samuel
Tobey George
Vose William S
Whitehorne Step.
Whitehorne J G & S
Wight Abijah

Middletown.

Albro Hannah
Peabody Betsey
Peckham Elisha
Peckham Wm.

New-Shoreham

Ball Abel
Ball Edmund
Mitchell Brazilla
Robieson S. P. 3
Sands W. P. 2
Willey Aaron C.

Jamestown

Carr Ebenezer

The above Letters if not immediately taken up, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

A regular Mail is now sent twice a week to New-York, viz.—On Tuesday and Friday evenings, which closes at 7 o'clock.—Letters and Packages to be sent by those Mails, must be lodged half an hour previous to closing, and to be marked "by Steam-Boat."—The mail is secured by locked bags.—No article delivered out of the Office after it is closed, and on Sundays, except only while the Steam-Boat shall run, and which will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the distribution of the Mail that shall arrive by them.

S & G. BOWEN,
Offer for Sale at their Store on Stevens' Wharf.

35 Tons Swedes' Iron
20 Casks prime Rice
20 Hhds Molasses
Mess No. 1 & 2 Boston Beef
Mess and Prime Pork
No. 1 Mackerel—Codfish
Paints and Oil
Anchors, Cordage, &c.
With a general Assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries.
Newport, April 7.

NEW-YORK HAT STORE.
No. 98, Thames-Street.

THE subscribers having purchased at New-York, a large and extensive Assortment of HATS, selected from the various manufacturies in that city, now offers them for sale on the most liberal terms—among them are, Men's, Youth and fancy Hats, of the most recent fashions.

Their friends, and the public in general, may be assured that as the above stock was purchased for cash, they are enabled to sell on as liberal terms as any Store in the State.

N. B All orders sent will be punctually attended to.
J. & H. PITMAN.
Newport, April 24, 1824.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House, with a Garden, &c. situated in Thames-Street, next north of *S. T. Northam's*, and belonging to the estate of *Peleg Wood*, dec.—For terms apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

STATE CONVENTION

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

THE Convention met at 9 o'clock. It was voted to recede from the vote passing the Bill of Rights, with a view to leave the article respecting the liberty of the press open to amendment.

The Convention then went into committee of the whole on the Judiciary; Mr. *Fowler* in the chair. The bill was read and taken up by sections. Mr. *Robbins* made a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. Mr. R. said he had made the motion, for the purpose of going into the consideration of the main principle of the bill—Mr. *Mathewson* seconded the motion, merely, as he said, to give an opportunity to Mr. R. to express his views.

Mr. *Robbins* then said he should trouble the Convention with his views somewhat at large, the first step toward a Constitution he considered to be to secure an independent Judiciary. Without that, a Constitution was no better than waste paper. What was the object of a Constitution but to restrain the legislative power? and what is to confine that power to its proper limits? It is the judicial power, and if that be not independent, it was no restraint at all. If the intention was to restrain the legislative power, there must be some power constituted competent to this restraint. Why take precautions on paper against legislative usurpation, and neglect to provide the only check by which it can be restrained.—The precautions taken in the Bill of Rights, are evidence of our fears, and that these were well founded, experience abundantly proved. The sovereign power is divided into two branches, and for what purpose, but to guard against the abuse of legislative power? Every article of your Bill of Rights is intended to be a guard. The legislative power is the great predominant power in the government, and all precaution besides an independent Judiciary would not have the strength of a cobweb to restrain this iron power of the government.—If we have fears that the Legislature may transcend their limits, we must provide for it in an independent Judiciary. All other powers that can be erected for this purpose, if not completely independent, would be no restraining power at all. The very nature of power was engrossing, absorbing, always striving to extend the sphere of its action, and struggling to pass its limits. Do gentlemen doubt if this is the nature of power? Let them examine the sentiments of Mr. Madison on this subject in the Federalist. Let them look around, and they would find it verified by the history of every country. If your precaution exists merely on paper, how will your object be at all effected? How can it be effected but by erecting this independent power? Whenever the Legislature thinks an act expedient, they can always find means to justify it, and can at any time transcend the limits you may prescribe on paper. If the Legislature pass an unconstitutional law, who shall declare that it is unconstitutional? who shall check these encroachments? This power must be exercised by the Judiciary, and to do it at all, your Judiciary must be independent. If your Judges depend on the Legislature for subsistence, for official existence, how can they ever be independent? Instances of heroick virtue might occur, when subsistence and official existence would be sacrificed to a sense of duty. But this reliance on individual purity could afford no general protection. It must rarely happen. If your judicial power depends upon your legislative power, it is not calculated to control the Legislature. If it depends upon the legislative power, for its subsistence and official existence, tis the creature of that power it falls within that power and belongs to that power.

There is then in fact no power but the legislative power. He was aware he might be asked was there no danger on the other hand. If you make the Judiciary independent, will not that become the governing power in the State? He confessed there was danger on this hand. But the Judiciary was not to be made so independent as to be able to effect this. It was to be created with sufficient checks to guard against the possibility of this evil. He asked if the bill proposed will effect the purpose, if we are to have an effectual Constitution, and yet make no provision for the independence of the Judiciary? Suppose a case to arise. The Legislature, with all their power and influence and all the feelings of society on one side, and an humble individual without wealth or friends on the other. Was it possible in such a case to expect a decision in favour of the weaker party, though he may be ever so strongly protected by the Constitution. In the case of an obscure, unpopular, or odious person, where the Legislature have the power, and the individual the right, will your Judges dare to decide in favour of such a party? Should they dare to do so, the Legislature at the next election will say, you are no longer Judges of the State, we have no further use for your services. He again asked how the Judiciary could be in any degree independent, if it depends for office and for subsistence upon the will of the Legislature? What is the consequence, if you adopt the plan proposed. You never can have an independent Judiciary. Your Constitution will only serve to perpetuate the evils that now exist. You take from the Legislature the power to erect an independent Judiciary, should they be hereafter disposed to do so, and a totally defective system is fixed upon us, so long as the Constitution shall last.

Besides, there were other defects in the bill. The Supreme Court was to consist of five Judges, and one of these was also to sit in the Court of Common Pleas in each county, with two Judges of the Common Pleas. What good could this answer? Why not have five Judges of the Common Pleas as usual. Reducing the number to two could save no expense. It must come out of the suitors, and from no other source. Why have one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to preside in the Court of Common Pleas? Did not gentlemen see if this was adopted, one of two things must be done. Either you must give the Judge who so presides an additional compensation for his additional services or not; and if you pay him, you increase the expense—if you do not, 'tis unreasonable to put this additional labour upon him. Another objection was that as the Supreme Court was now constituted you have but four to sit on an appeal, and if the Court should be divided you have no means of getting a decision. As it relates to the Court of Common Pleas you still have an annual Court, for the majority of the Judges are annually appointed and can over-rule the presiding Judge from the Supreme Court. If we could not secure some important improvements in the Judiciary, was it not better to leave it to the Legislature to regulate the Courts? They might then make experiments and improvements, until they arrived at a perfect system. It was better as it was, than to have errour perpetuated and fixed by a Constitution. For these reasons, and others he might urge, he wished the section stricken out.

[The reporter is aware he has not done justice to the language and logical arrangement of Mr. Robbins' speech, but presumes the sentiments are all faithfully preserved]

Mr. *Mathewson* was against striking out, and on the question being taken, but one member voted with Robbins in the affirmative.

Mr. *Richmond* offered an amendment that the Supreme Court should remain as it now is, until the Legislature may alter it. Mr. *Potter* said it was the same as the question just decided. But Mr. *Richmond* stated his views were to have a constitutional Supreme Court, and leave the inferior Courts to be fixed by the Legislature. This motion however, was not seconded.

Mr. *Hazard* was in favour of the first section, but did not consider it definite enough. It might hereafter be expedient to have a Court of Chancery in this State; but by this article the Legislature could not constitute one, as they could only appoint Courts *inferior* to the Supreme Court, and for this purpose he would prepare an amendment.—The third section was then taken up, and "joint," was substituted for "grand" so that the union of the two branches of the Assembly should be called the joint committee.—Mr. *Hazard* presented an amendment, and after some remarks by Messrs *Potter*, *Pitman*, *Buffum*, *Howard* and *Pierce*; the amendment having been divided, and the proposition to strike out "inferiour Courts," lost, on the ground the the Legislature might take the jurisdiction from the Supreme Court, and create another, and thus destroy that Court whenever they could not remove the Judges from office, the section was passed so as to read—"The judicial power in this State shall be vested in one Supreme Judicial Court, and in Courts of Common Pleas &c within and for each County and in such other Inferior Courts, as the Legislature may,

THE MERCURY.

Newport,

Saturday, July 3, 1824.

STATE CONVENTION.

In our preceding columns, we have given the proceedings of the State Convention, to last evening.—The Convention were occupied yesterday afternoon on the amendments offered to the Judiciary and Electoral bills.

The Committee on amendments and general provisions, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

A committee was appointed to engross the different articles of the Constitution, and submit their report to the Convention this morning.

We learn, that it is expected the draft of the Constitution will be completed this morning, and the Convention adjourn this day.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 24th ult. contains the Report of the Committee of Investigation, on the charges preferred by Mr. Edwards against the Secretary of the Treasury. From the following paragraph, which concludes the Report, it will be seen, that Mr. Crawford is honourably acquitted of the charges preferred against him:

"They (the committee) content themselves with saying, that in their opinion nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances. To this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the Committee has been directed; and they have come to the result, which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present."

The editors of the Intelligencer, in remarking on the Report of the Committee, say:

"It is no part of our purpose, as friends of the administration, or of Mr. Secretary Crawford, as a member of it, to exult in this Report, as a triumph over the machinations of his enemies. It is no more than we confidently expected from the Committee, but rather something less, merely because the committee have left a part of their conclusions to be inferred from the evidence, instead of directly stating them."

Anniversary of Independence.

The Committee appointed by the town, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the forty-eighth Anniversary of American Independence, invite all those who are disposed to join in the celebration to assemble at or near the State House, on Monday, the 5th of July, at half past 9 o'clock. Cols. WM N G HELME and ROBERT R. CARR, who are appointed Marshals of the day, will form the procession in the following order:

Artillery Company, commanded by Col. LYON,
Independent Volunteers, commanded by Capt. BROWN,
Militia Officers, General, Regimental and Staff,
Brigadier General of the Militia and Aids,
Major-General of the Militia and Aids,
Officers of the United States Army and Navy,
Officers of the Customs,
Clerks of Courts and Justices of the Peace,
Judges of the Courts,
Town Clerk, and Town Treasurer,
Town Council, preceded by the Town Sergeant,
Members of the State Convention,
President and Secretaries of the Convention,
Members of the State Legislature and Officers of the state Government,
The Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, preceded by the Sheriff of the County of Newport,
His Excellency the Governor and Aids,
Members of Congress,
Reverend Clergy,
Orator and Reader of the Declaration of Independence,
Committee of Arrangements,
Marshals,
Citizens and Strangers.

The procession to form on Washington-Square, at 10 o'clock; move up the south-side of the Parade, down Spring-street, through Pelham-streets, up Thames-street, to the 2d Baptist Meeting-House. On returning, to form in Newell-street, pass round the Liberty Tree, down Thames-street, up Washington-Square, and there dismiss.

The exercises will consist of a Prayer by the Rev Dr. PATTEN; the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Esq; an Oration by the Rev WILLIAM GAMMELL; and Select Music, by a choir, under direction of Mr. BENJAMIN MARSH, jun.

The Meeting-House will be opened for the admission of Ladies, precisely at 8 o'clock. They are respectfully requested to take the wall pews below and side gallery, leaving the front gallery for the music, and the body pews for the military and procession.

The Citizens of the neighboring towns, who are not particularly engaged are invited to join their friends of this town on the occasion.

The Citizens of Newport are requested to remove from before their doors, every obstacle that may impede the movement of the procession.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

WM. SIMONS, *Chairman:*
JOHN B. LYON, *Secretary.*

RHODE-ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Fellows of the Rhode-Island Medical Society held their Annual Meeting at Providence on Wednesday last. The following gentlemen were chosen Officers for the year ensuing:

Levi Wheaton, M. D. *President*—vice Caleb Fiske, M. D. resigned
David King, M. D. 1st } *Vice Presidents*
Solomon Drown, M. D. 2d }
Pardon Brownell, M. D. *Rec. Secry*
William Turner, M. D. *Corres. Secry*
Thomas M. Barrows, M. D. *Treasurer.*
Dr. H. G. Bowen, *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper*
Dr. Edmund T. Waring, } *Censors for the Southern District.*
Dr. William G. Shaw, }
Dr. Samuel West, }
Charles Cotton, M. D. }
Dr. Samuel Hudson, } *Censors for the Northern District.*
John Mackie, M. D. }
Joseph Mauran, M. D. }
Dr. A. C. Carpenter, }

Dr. Theopilus C. Dunn, of Newport, Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, Jun. of Coventry, and Dr. Hiram Cleaveland, of Coventry, were chosen Fellows of the Society.

Drs. David King, Charles Cotton, William Turner, Pardon Brownell and Joseph Mauran were appointed a committee to examine, in behalf of the Society, a very neatly made retreating Spring Lancet, the invention of Mr. Thomas R. Williams, of Newport, and to give him, if they think proper, a certificate of its utility.

The Society received a letter from Dr. Caleb Fiske; tendering his resignation as a Fellow of the Society, in consequence of ill health, and accompanied by a donation of 72 volumes of valuable books—intimating, also, his intention to provide a fund, the annual income of which is intended to excite competition in the investigation of such medical subjects, as the Society may propose for discussion.

Drs. Hudson, Mackie and H. Bowen were appointed a committee to wait on Dr. Fiske, and to thank him in behalf of the Society, for his very liberal donation.

It was voted unanimously that, Dr Fiske be hereafter considered an honorary member of the Society.

Dr. Samuel West read an interesting Discourse on the use of pressure in chronick diseases.

Dr. Levi Wheaton was appointed 1st Orator, and Dr. Solomon Drown, 2d Orator for the next anniversary.

Rev. Mr. Colton.—We have received the most conclusive evidence, that this eccentric man, and profound thinker, the author of Lacon, who arrived here in Sept. last from Bremen, under the assumed name of *Clinton*, has lately quitted Charleston, on his return to England.—The following letter from an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Colton's, to his friend in this town, confirms our statement:

"*Charleston, May 26, 1824.*

"Our learned friend *Lacon* left here a few days ago for London; his Attornies having stated that there are ample funds to satisfy all demands against him. He gave me his beautiful London edition of LACON, with his own writing, "*presented by the Author.*"

Freedom.—"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal," &c.—Thus much for the text. Now for the commentary. A Charleston paper of the 23d ult. says:—

"Yesterday Amos Daley, a free man *of colour*, who sails from Rhode Island, was tried before a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, for having recently *entered the State a second time*, contrary to the Act of the Legislature, he having in April last received official warning, under the provisions of the Act, never again to appear within the limits of the State.

The defence of the prisoner was, that he was an Indian and therefore not subject to the operation of the act; but the Court being satisfied from the evidence that he was of negro descent, (and a mulatto he indubitably is from inspection) sentenced him to corporal punishment by whipping, which was inflicted on him under direction of the Sheriff, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday at the work-house.

Should no, after leaving the State, again return, he will be liable be again tried and whipped, and so on as long as he continues to violate the act.

Hay-Making Machine.—Many Farmers and others have witnessed the operation of the Machine made by Mr. GOFF, of this Town, for the purpose of spreading and turning Hay, and are satisfied that it is of great importance to agriculturalists. It takes the grass from the swarth, spreads it more effectually than can be done by hand, and can be used to turn it as often as wished. A boy with a horse, will thus do the labor of 6 or 8 men.

From Buenos Ayres.

We have received the "Gaceta Mercantil," of Buenos Ayres, of the 5th May, which contains the Message of the Executive department of the government to the Legislative Body, at the opening of their session, giving a detail of the state of public affairs.

It commences by announcing in terms of exultation the arrival of the first Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of the United States, and the appointment of a Representative of Buenos Ayres, of equal rank, to reside at Washington, who is charged to intimate to that Republic the propriety of adopting another great principle in addition to the two already recommended, the abolition of privateering and the prohibition of European colonization, namely, that none of the new Governments of this Continent shall forcibly alter their limits as acknowledged at the period of their emancipation.

The arrival of the Consul General of his Britannic Majesty is also noticed, and the appointment by the Government of Buenos Ayres, of a similar officer to reside at London.

The Government had been exerting itself with the neighbouring Provinces for the re-establishment of a National Congress, and with such success that they had hopes that their wishes would speedily be realised.

The Court of Brazil still refused to restore the Province of Montevideo.

After touching on their relations with Columbia, Mexico, and the other new governments of America, the Message states the refusal of Ferdinand to ratify the Treaty of Independence negotiated with the Constitutional Government of Spain, and that it was to be apprehended that the work of Independence was yet to be completed by the sword.

It gives a favourable view of the present internal state of the country—its means of defence, the progress of the the arts, agriculture, commerce, education of youth, &c. which it compares with what existed three years since; and concludes by a quotation from "the Message of the Venerable President of the Great Republic of our Continent to its Representatives." Since the establishment of our Revolution there has never been a period in which the condition of civilized nations and their relations with us required more zeal, or vigilance in the public functionaries, or more union, virtue, and patriotism in the people. *N. Y. Mer. Adver.*

Pirates.—It is now ascertained that the piratical Schr. lately carried into Honduras, and which was reported to have been owned in the United States is a West India built vessel, commanded by a Canadian Frenchman, whose papers represented her as belonging to St. Thomas. The vessel has been condemned, and the crew, 12 in number sent to the West Indies for trial. It having been suspected that this was not the whole of the pirates complement, an armed party proceeded to one of the Keys, where they succeeded in making 11 men prisoners one of whom a negro, turned King's evidence, and stated that the vessel he belonged to, (an English coaster) had been captured by them, near the Mosqueto shore, and all on board murdered, except himself, and that his life was saved in consequence of his joining the pirates.—These men were in irons at Honduras.

MARRIED,

At Providence on Wednesday evening, Mr. WILLIAM B. MASON to Miss MARY W. YOUNG, daughter of Capt. Samuel Young.

DIED,

In this town on Saturday last, Mrs. MARY TOWNSEND, wife of Mr. Job Townsend, aged 54 years.

At Providence on Wednesday, Mr. JOTHAM HAM, aged 77 years.

DEATHS IN NEWPORT,

For the Month of June, 1824.

White Males,	None.	
" Females, ages 21, 50 & 54,		3
" Children, males,	None.	
" " females,		
Colored Males, age 53,*		1
" Females,	None.	
" Children,		
	TOTAL,	4

* *Drowned.*

☞ The deaths from Dec. 31st, to June 30th, 1824, is 47—the deaths for the same months last year, was 75—difference 23.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and Store occupied by *James Mumford*—It is one of the best stands in Newport, for a Dry Goods, Milliner, Hat, Tailor, or Shoe Store—Apply to

B. B. MUMFORD.

Newport, May 1

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1824. July.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
3 *Saturday,*	4 30	7 30	1 31	11 27
4 *Sunday,*	4 30	7 30	2 20	11 54
5 *Monday,*	4 31	7 29	3 12	morn.
6 *Tuesday,*	4 31	7 29	4 3	0 31
7 *Wednesday,*	4 32	7 28	4 56	1 11
8 *Thursday,*	4 32	7 28	5 49	1 59
9 *Friday,*	4 33	7 27	6 41	2 51

Moon's First Quarter 3d day, 9h. 46 min. in the Morning.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport,

JULY 3, 1824.

ENTERED,

Brig Busy, Barton — Matanzas
Hiram, Vinson — Havana
Sch'r Ann, Easton — New-York

CLEARED,

Ship Amelia, Smith — New-York

Sunday, June 27.

Arrived Ship Delta, Clarkson, from Savannah bound to New-York, having struck on Hatteras Shoals and lost her rudder—has since steered with a spar.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At New-Orleans June 5th, Brig Nicholas & Felix, Williams, of this port; Jane, Wilcox, for Havana.

At Charleston June 18th, sloop Rapid, Swasey, 3 days from St. Augustine—Cleared, Panther, Cornell, for Lisbon.

Sailed from Norfolk 22d inst Brig Amstel, Corey, for this port.

Ship Integrity, Rathbone, of Providence, was cast away on Point de Inda on the 28th of April—vessel totally lost cargo partly saved.

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS.

A NEW Assortment of Elegant Fancy, Gauze, Velveteen and Grosdite HANDKERCHIEFS, opened This Morning, and for Sale by

E. W. LAWTON.

Also, A fresh Lot of very handsome Blue CALICOES, and several other new Articles.

Newport, July 3.

New Supply

A GREAT Variety of New and Seasonable DRY GOODS, are just opened and for Sale, at very reduced Prices, by

R. P. LEE,
No. 114, Thames-Street,

Newport, July 3. 6w.

GRINDSTONES.

THREE Tons fine blue GRINDSTONES.—Two Tons do. Do. manufactured; a new article, and worthy the attention of Mechanics.—For Sale by J. STERNE.

No. 13, Banister's Wharf.

Newport, July 3.

Rhode-Island and New-York Steam-Boats

ON the 3d of July, the following arrangement will be adopted and continued for the Season;—

The CONNECTICUT, Capt. Bunker, will leave Providence every Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and the FULTON, Capt. Comstock, every Wednesday at the same hour

From New-York.

The Connecticut will depart every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock for Providence and the Fulton every Saturday, at the same hour.

July 2, 1824.

TO LET,

THAT very convenient Dwelling-House situated on the Farm of the Subscriber in Middletown, about 3 miles from Newport, on the west road—It would be a very pleasant residence for a Southern family.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, July 2.

FOR SALE,

ONE QUARTER Part of the Packet Sloop HERALD, burthen 78 Tons, completely furnished—Also, Two Shares in the Steam-Boat PROVIDENCE.—For further information, apply to

JEREMIAH BLISS.

Newport, June 19.

Auctions.

On THURSDAY, July 15,

At XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction on BANISTER's *Wharf in Newport, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.)*

THREE-FOURTH Parts of the Sloop FACTOR, of Troy, (Mass)—For further particulars, apply to J. C. BORDEN, Esq or to PATTY BORDEN, *Adm'r.*

Troy, (Mass.) July 1.

Coffee and Sugar.

10 Bags Coffee,
50 Boxes Havana SUGARS,
20 Hhds. Retailing Molasses.

For Sale, by

STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, June 26.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, that a semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at said Bank, on and after Friday, the 2d day of July next, to such persons as shall appear by the books of said Institution to be Stockholders therein on Wednesday, the 30th of June instant. *By Order,*

W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 17.

Rhode-Island Union Bank

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-Island Union Bank are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors will be held at their Banking-house on MONDAY the 5th July, at half past 7 o'clock A. M.—And that a semi annual Dividend will be paid at said Bank, on the first day of July next, to those persons whose names shall stand on the Books of said Bank as stockholders on the 24th inst on which day the transfer book will be closed until the 1st day of July.

By order of the President & Directors,

JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier*

Newport, June 18.

N. E. Commercial Bank,

A SEMI ANNUAL Dividend will be declared and paid on THURSDAY the first day of July next, at the Bank to those persons who hold Stock on the books of this Institution the 25th inst.

W. T. DELLINGHAM, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 22

Landholder's Bank.

THE following persons have been appointed Directors of said Bank for One Year, from the 7th day of June, 1824, viz—*Elisha R. Potter,* (President) *James Sherman, Thomas S. Taylor, John G. Clarke, John J. Watson, Rowland Hazard, Samuel R. Potter, Rowse Clarke, Nathan Knight, John R. Sherman, Benjamin Robinson, Joseph Stanton, William P. Newell.*

THOMAS R. WELLS, *Cashier.*

South-Kingstown, June 15.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of the Society of CINCINNATI in the State of Rhode-Island, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be holden at the State-House in Providence, on MONDAY the 5th day of July next, (Sunday being the 4th) at 9 o'clock A. M. at which time and place a general and punctual attendance is requested.

Members of other Societies of Cincinnati who may be in Town or the vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

SAMUEL SNOW, *Secry.*

Providence, June 18.

NOTICE,

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of

JOHN SHRIEVE,

late of Tiverton, deceased, are hereby requested to present them; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to settle the same, in behalf of ANNA SHRIEVE Executrix to said Estate.

BENJAMIN MUMFORD.

Newport, June 22.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

JOHN BOWEN,

late of said Tiverton deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from this date, have been allowed to the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving the same at the House of *Isaac Palmer* in Tiverton on the last Saturdays in each month, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. during said period.

ISAAC PALMER,
JOSEPH COOK,
BENJAMIN DUNFER } *Commrs.*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN BOWEN, *Executor.*

Tiverton, June 28, 1824.

from time to time establish; and the jurisdiction the Supreme Judicial Court, and all other Courts may, from time to time, be regulated by the Legislature."

Mr. *Richmond* suggested that, one very important branch of jurisprudence, the Courts of Probate had not been considered.—We now had 31 distinct Courts of Probate. Mr. *Durfee* proposed to add to the third section—"But no person who was a member of the Legislature at the time of such removal (that is, by impeachment) shall be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal," which was adopted, and the section passed. The three first sections have been passed in Committee.—On the 4th section, Mr. *Dixon* offered his resolution, that the Judges of the Courts should be appointed during good behaviour—which he followed by a very able speech, that shall be given at length. He was followed by Messrs. *Freeman, Hall and Robbins*, on the same side, and Messrs *Potter, Updike* and *Pearce* against it; but but before the question was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. The Convention adjourned to Monday, 3 o'clock.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock P. M. The Journal being read, Mr *J. R. Waterman* moved to recommit the subject of Education to the committee who had it under consideration, which was agreed to.

The Convention then went into committee of the whole on the Judiciary Bill, Mr. *Fowler* in the chair.—The motion of Mr. *Dixon*, that the Judges should be appointed for good behaviour, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

The Convention then took up the Bill of Rights and several amendments to the bill were adopted.—Mr. *Anthony* presented a provision, the substance of which was to take away the right of attachment granted to Banks, or to give that right to all the citizens of the State. This motion was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Anthony, Fowler, S. Wilcox, Tanner, Howard, Griffin, J. R. Waterman, Whipple, D'Wolf and Smith.

The Convention then adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

The Journal of yesterday being read, the committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the Judiciary Bill, Mr. *Greene* in the chair.—The debate on Mr. Dixon's motion to elect the Judges for good behaviour, was resumed, and several members delivered their sentiments for, and against the motion. After repeated calls for the question, it was taken, and Mr. Dixon's motion decided in the negative. After several amendments were offered, the committee of the whole rose, and reported the following summary of a

JUDICIARY BILL.

1. The Judicial power of the State to consist of a Supreme Judicial Court, and a Circuit Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and such other Courts inferior to the Supreme, as the Legislature may establish.

2. A sufficient number of Justices of the Peace shall be annually appointed in each town.

3. The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, (that is in joint committee) to be removable on impeachment, by a joint resolution of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature; but no member of the General Assembly at the time of such removal to be appointed, and in all cases of removal the causes to be entered on the journals of both branches.

4. The Supreme Court to consist of one Chief and two Associate Justices—to be appointed, the chief for six years, the second for four, and the third for the term of two years, so that the appointment of one judge occurs every other year; all subsequent appointments for six years.

5. The Circuit Court of Common Pleas to be a Circuit Court for the State, consisting of five members, one from each county; and its jurisdiction extend throughout the State. To be appointed for one year. The 6th and 8th sections in the former bill were stricken out—The judges are not to charge the jury on matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

This bill, after considerable debate, was adopted in committee of the whole by a majority of 12 votes.

The Convention then adjourned.

Afternoon.—The Convention went into committee of the whole on the Executive and Legislative Departments, &c. Several amendments were made to the bill, such as giving the power of pardoning to the Governor, and striking out the choice of senators by districts and restoring the present mode of choosing to Senators by general ticket, and the bill was then reported to the Convention as amended.

Mr. *Holden* submitted a motion preventing the members of the General Assembly from fixing their own compensation, which motion was referred to the committee on amendments.

The Convention then adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

The Convention resumed, in committee of the whole, the subject of qualifications of electors, &c. Mr. *Durfee* in the chair.

Mr. *Pearce* offered a resolution, to introduce a general suffrage, under certain restrictions.—This proposition was ably supported by Mr. Pearce, and opposed by Messrs. Robbins, Dixon, and others, at great length; and on taking the question, only three members voted in the affirmative.

The Convention took up the subject of the ratio of Representation, &c. the debate on which occupied the committee until the hour of adjournment.

Afternoon.—The subject of the ratio of representation was resumed.—Several propositions were offered, and the debate on them occupied the Convention until their usual hour of adjournment, without coming to any decision on the propositions offered.

The Education Committee, to whom was recommitted that subject, reported an article for the Constitution respecting the same.—The amount of which is, that the General Assembly may appropriate such a part of their revenue, as they think proper, to create a fund, which, when it amounts to a sufficient sum to support four schools at least three months in a year in each town in the State, shall be appropriated to that purpose.

The Convention then adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

The Committee on Bank Process, &c. reported that it was inexpedient to make any provisions in the Constitution on that subject.

The Convention then went into committee of the whole on the ratio of Representation, which occasioned a warm debate, and occupied the Committee until the hour of adjournment.

Propositions for fixing the ratio on the basis of population, was made by Messrs *Mathewson, Richmond, Whipple* and *Buffum*.

Mr. *Pearce* moved that each town should have two representatives, and no more.

Mr. *Hall* proposed that each town should have two, except that Newport and Providence should have four.

These several propositions were negatived, except Mr. Pearce's, which was withdrawn, and Mr. Hall's, which was referred to the afternoon.

Afternoon.—The proposition offered by Mr. Hall, was taken up, and after some debate was negatived.

Several other propositions were made and rejected.—The debate on which occupied the Convention the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. *Updike*, submitted in committee of the whole, a proposition, fixing the ratio of Representation as follows, viz. Towns having 3000 and less than 5000 inhabitants, to be entitled to 3 Representatives; above five, and less than eight, 4 representatives; eight and less than twelve, 5 representatives; twelve and less than seventeen, 6 representatives; over seventeen, 7 representatives—No Town to have more than 7, nor less than 2 representatives.—After considerable debate, the motion of Mr. *Updike* was carried in committee, and the Convention then adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

After reading the Journal of yesterday the Convention took up Mr. *Updike's* motion, passed in committee yesterday, fixing the ratio of Representation.—After some debate, the question was taken on the motion, and passed in the affirmative by Yeas 43, Nays 16.—[The ratio of Representation now finally fixed by the Convention, makes the House of Representatives consist of 73 members, one more than the present number—Newport and Portsmouth will lose two members each, and Warwick one—Providence, Smithfield, South-Kingstown, North-Kingstown, Coventry and Bristol will gain one member each.—The ratio to be taken from the census of 1820.]

The Convention then took up the Judiciary Bill, which was passed as amended by the committee; the compensation of the Judges are not to be diminished, during the term for which they are elected.

After acting on several amendments to the Executive Bill, the Convention adjourned.

Afternoon.—The Convention were occupied the whole of the sitting, on the amendments offered to the Bill regulating the Legislative and Executive Departments, the details of which we are compelled to omit this day.—The Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected the business of the Convention will be completed.

Foreign News.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26.

Latest from Europe,

BY the Packet ship Euphrates arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, bringing papers of that city to the 25th, and London to the 23d of May.—The most important items of news are—the death of Lord Byron in Greece—the departure from England of the Ex-Emperor Iturbide, on his return to Mexico—and accounts of a new commotion in Portugal.

The King of Spain has at length issued what he is pleased to call a general amnesty.—The exceptions however, are as follows:—

1. The chiefs of the insurrection of the Isle of Leon.

2. The members of the Cortes who proclaimed the disposition of the King at Seville.

3. The chiefs of the military insurrections in the different parts of Spain, at Madrid, and other cities.

4. The assassins of Venuessa, the judges of Ello, and the authors of the massacres in the prison of Grenada.

The committee of the House of Deputies in Paris, have reported *in favour* of Benjamin Constant's retaining his seat.

Capt. Barclay, who commanded the British fleet on Lake Erie in the late war with America, and who was captured by Com. Perry after a most desperate battle, has been appointed to the command of one of the ships ordered to bombard Algiers.

The new Novel from the pen of the author of *Waverly* is entitled 'Red-gauntlet; a tale of the 18th century.'

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands had arrived in London.

LONDON, May 15.

Death of Lord Byron.—A courier arrived in town yesterday morning with the distressing intelligence of the decease of Lord Byron, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, after an illness of ten days. A cold, attended with inflammation was the cause of the fatal result. Lord Sidney Osborne's letters from Corfu are dated the 27th of April. His Lordship was about to proceed to Zante, where the body had arrived.

Lord Byron had perfectly recovered from his illness in February, which was of quite a different nature from that under which he died.

The following is a translation of the proclamation which was issued by the Greek Authorities at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus arrested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

"The present days of festivity are converted into bitter lamentation for all.

"Lord Noel Byron departed this life to-day about 11 o'clock, in consequence of a rheumatick inflammatory fever, which had lasted for ten days.

"During the time of his illness, your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of age, or sex, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter.

"The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it.

His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor.

"Until the disposition of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event be known, by virtue of the decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 15th October,

"It is ordered,

"1. To-morrow, by sun-rise, thirty-seven minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage.

"2. All publick officers, including all Courts of Justice, shall be shut for three following days.

"3. All shops, except those for provision and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the publick taverns, and every other sort of publick amusement, shall cease during the above named period.

"4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty-one days.

"5. Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the churches.

"A. MAVROCORDATO.
"GIORGIO PRAIDI, Secretary.

LONDON, (Courier) May 20.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers ample and authentick details of the events which have taken place at Lisbon, and respecting which so much public anxiety has been felt.—It is clear, we think, that a plot had been formed, at the head of which were the Queen and her son, whose intended operation, in its fullest extent was defeated; but, whether defeated by the refusal of the soldiery to proceed further, or by the firmness of the foreign diplomatick corps at Lisbon, is doubtful.—Private letters state that the deposition of the King, and the nomination of Don Miguel as Regent, was contemplated; but we rather incline to the opinion that this bold step would have been hazarded only in a case of extreme necessity, and that it was not wished to do more than intimidate the Sovereign into a compliance.—And so far it seems to have succeeded, for on the 3d inst. the King issued a proclamation, in which he directs that summary proceedings shall be adopted throughout the kingdom towards the guilty, that their punishment may speedily take place, while on the other hand, he pardons all that had been done by his son, upon the ground that the urgency of the case would not allow of his previously consulting with his Majesty or his Ministers.

It may be supposed that an explosion of this kind, could not happen without producing alarm; but the most authentick accounts lead us to believe that at the time of the departure of the packet, tranquillity was comparatively restored. At all events, the affair is of a purely domestick consideration, and not partaking in the slightest degree, of any of those principles or designs which can bring it into discussion with Foreign Cabinets. The next arrivals, we doubt not, will not only communicate the intelligence of the matter having subsided; but they will probably convey some more distinct indications than we at present have, of the precise motives of the insurrection.

BY THE MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 25.

Mr. Edwards.

WE learn that Mr. Edwards communicated his resignation as Minister to Mexico, immediately after the report of the Investigating Committee was sent to the President and before the President had time to read the report and evidence through.

June 26.

Fatal Duel.—We learn from Arkansas, that on the 25th ult. a duel was fought on the bank of the Mississippi, in Tennessee, between the Hon Andrew Scott, and the Hon Joseph Selden, both Judges of the United States for the territory of Arkansas;—when at the first fire the latter was shot through the heart, and expired immediately leaving a numerous circle of connexions and friends to lament his folly and his contempt of laws he had sworn to respect. The deceased was a native Virginian, and had the brevet rank of Lt. Colonel in the late war.—A Mr. Bates was second to Selden, and a Mr. Oden second to Scott.—Mrs. Selden's wife, it is said, followed her husband to within a mile of the field of combat, and there learnt the melancholy tidings of his fate.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 26.

Mexico—Important.

It had just been placed within our power to communicate, on the best authority, intelligence of a very agreeable nature, respecting Mexico, when the news of Iturbide's departure from England, reached our office. This last event adds not only to the interest, but to the importance of the communication we had to make. It is this, and we repeat that it rests on the best authority—Mexico, by recent advices, received in a highly respectable quarter, has but on a calm and settled appearance, the passions which had for some time agitated the country have been materially if not wholly tranquilised, and the asperities of party fined down and softened. The provincial, or, as we would say, the States Governments have become moderate in their tone, and more reasonable than heretofore in their views, the General Government more fixed and powerful, its administration has been placed in the hands of men distinguished for learning, talent, energy, and a resolute hostility to Spanish domination. Don Pablo Lallave, formerly Minister of the Home Department, has been reappointed; he is a man of great learning and great ability; he had some time since been named Ambassador to England, but again occupies the situation in which he is expected to confer the greatest benefits on his country. Gen. Teran is appointed Minister of War—he has been a conspicuous character in the revolution, is a brave soldier and an excellent officer; his spirit is bold and daring, and his proclamations breathe an unconquerable aversion to Spain and Spanish connexions; he also directs the Marine Department, and is devoting the whole of his time and energies to the necessary defences of the country and consolidation of the government. But that part of our communication which will be considered as not the least important, is yet to be stated. The finances of Mexico assume a prosperous appearance—a large loan has been negociated in England, the terms have been ratified by the Mexican Congress, and the securities arising therefrom are to a large amount actually lodged in a respectable house in the United States. Such is the intelligence we had in our power to publish previous to the arrival of the news announcing the sailing of the Ex-Emperor from England, and it is under these circumstances, perhaps un-expected by him, that Iturbide approaches the shores of Mexico. He returns under very suspicious circumstances—his letter, which we publish, does not by any means give assurance that he has relinquished all intention of again aiming at the Imperial Crown—but we have not now room to pursue the subject, and may perhaps return to it hereafter.

The following vessels of war, we understand, are now equipping for sea with all possible despatch, to wit: North Carolina, 74, Commodore Rodgers; Constellation, 44, Commodore Macdonough; Hornet, 22, Capt. Kennedy; Ontario, 22, Capt. Nicholson; Shark, 12, Lieut. Stevens; Porpoise, 12, Lieut. Skinner; Store-ship, Lieut. Gamble.

We should presume that a considerable portion of this armament, is intended to show itself along the coasts of South America, in order to impress the nations there with a proper idea of our naval strength. We shall be glad to find it so; and trust that the President intends to combine this exhibition of national power with a suitable disply of diplomatic dignity and talent in those interesting regions in counteraction of the impressions and negotiations now evidently attempting to be effected by several of the most imposing cabinets of Europe.

Washington Gaz.

NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, JUNE 30.

Portugal.

Gibraltar papers received at Boston to the 25th May furnish some farther particulars respecting the late attempt to cause an insurrection in Portugal, from which it appears that the object of the Queen and her son, who aimed at establishing a Regency, and putting down every one who favored liberal principles, had been completely defeated, and the King restored to the free exercise of his sovereign power. This however the latter found could not be accomplished while he remained at Lisbon surrounded by his enemies, and all his measures counteracted by the secret machinations of the spies of the "Holy Alliance," who were closely leagued with the members of his family who aimed at subverting his authority. He, therefore, sought refuge on board the British ship Windsor Castle, lying in the Tagus, whither he was followed by all the foreign Ambassadors, and there, under the protection of the English flag and left to his own free will, he issued a proclamation to the Portuguese people, in which he denounced the conduct of his son as "wicked" and "treacherous, and who had "ventured on acts which, even supposing them just and necessary, ought to have emanated from my sovereign authority, and thus encroached upon the Kingly power, which cannot be shared." After narrating the "scandalous proceedings" which the hen apparently had resorted to, his Majesty says—

"Having taken the advice of my Ministers, and of persons once learned, zealous for my Royal Service, and who have the fear of God before them. I have determined to reassume the powers of Generalissimo of my Royal Armies, taking from the Infante Don Miguel the commander in chief of the army which I had conferred upon him, and forbidding the Authorities, and all and each of my subjects, to obey his orders, or such as may be given in his name, upon pain of being treated as Rebels to the Royal Authority, which exclusively belongs to me by the grace of God."

He then gives orders to liberate the innocent persons who had been involved in the "arbitrary proscriptions" of Don Miguel, and directs the punishment of all those who could be proved guilty as accomplices to the machinations of secret societies.

After issuing this proclamation, the king addressed a letter to the Prince, desiring to see him on board the Windsor Castle, a request which he complied with; from this vessel he was afterwards removed, as a prisoner, on board a frigate. The latest accounts dated Tavira, (Portugal,) May 22d, state that the King had landed at Lisbon, tranquility been completely restored and that Don Miguel had sailed, on board the frigate, either for London or Havre de Grace, with the intention of making the tour of Europe. We observe by the Paris papers, that the French ministers had expressed themselves, in the Chamber of Deputies, with great indignation at England for affording shelter to the Spanish constitutionalists after they had been driven from their homes by the decrees of Ferdinand, and refused an asylum in France. When the ministers of Louis discover that their designs on Portugal have also been frustrated, through the interference of the cabinet of St. James's, we apprehend they will be more vehement in their abuse of that government. England, however, stands on too elevated ground to be diverted from her present policy by the bullying of France even though countenanced by all the members of that notorious league formed for the avowed purpose of riveting the chains not only of their own subjects, but of imposing fetters on those who have already succeeded in maintaining their independence.

The U. S. steam galliot Sea Gull, Lt. Com. Voorhees, arrived at Washington City on Thursday, in 8 days from Matanzas, having on board Commodore David Porter, Commandant of the West-India station, and his family, with Capt. Finch, and several other officers, all in good health.

The U. S. schr. Wild Cat, Lt. Legare, has also arrived at Washington, from Matanzas where she left on the 13th inst the Terrier, and Ferret schooners.

The U. S. schr Grampus, which has arrived in the West Indies, left the Coast of Africa about the 20th of April. The Colonists at Cape Mesurado were all healthy, and making great improvements in agriculture.

N. Y. Gaz.

POETRY.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LAMENT FOR INEZ.

OH thou! who in my happier days
Wert all to me that earth could hold
And dearer to my youthful gaze
Than tongue can tell, or words have told,
Now, far from me, unmark'd and cold,
Thine ashes rest—thy relics lie;
And mouldering in earth's common mould
The frame that seemed too fair to die!

The stranger treads my haunts at morn,
And stops to scan upon the tree
Letters by Time's rude finger worn,
That bore the earthly name of thee.
To him, 'tis all unknown; and he
Strays on amid the woodland scene;
And thou, to all alive but me,
Art now as thou hadst never been.

Ah! little didst thou think, when I
With thee have roam'd at eventide,
Mark'd setting sun, and purpling sky,
And saunter'd by the river's side,
And gaz'd on thee—my destin'd bride—
How soon thou should'st from hence depart,
And leave me here without a guide,—
With ruin'd hopes, and broken heart.

Oh! Inez, Inez! I have seen,
Above this spot where thou are laid,
Wild flowers and weeds all rankly green
As if in mockery wild display'd!
In sombre twilight's purple shade,
My steps have to thy grave sojourn'd;
And as I mused o'er hopes decay'd,
Mine eyes have stream'd, my heart hath burn'd.

I thought of days forever fled—
When thou wert being's Morning Star—
I thought of feelings nourished
In secret, mid the world's loud jar!
I thought, how, from the crowd afar,
I loved to stray, and for thee sigh:
Nor deem'd, when winds and waves a bar
Between us placed, and thou should'st die.

I saw thee not in thy distress,
Nor ever knew that pale disease
Was preying on that loveliness,
Whose smiles all earthly ill could ease;
But, when afar upon the seas,
I call'd thy magic form to mind.
I little dreamt that charms like these
Were to Death's icy arms resign'd.

New years have pass'd—and years may pass—
Earth not a fear or charm can have,
Ah! no—I could not view the grass,
That revels rustling o'er thy grave!
My day is one long ruffled wave;
The night is not a lake of rest;
I dream, and nought is with me, save
A troubled scene—Despair my guest!

Or if, mayhap, my slumbering hour
Should paint thee to mine arms restored,
Then, then, the bliss-fraught dream has power
A moment's rapture to afford;
Mirth cheers the heart, and crowns the board;
My bosom's burden finds relief;
I breathe thy name—but at that word
I wake to darkness, and to grief!

Well—be it so—I would not lose
The thoughts to thee that madly cleave,
For all the vacant mirth of those,
Who, heartless, think it wrong to grieve;
No—nought on earth can now retrieve
The loss my soul hath felt in thee;
Such hours of foolish joy would leave
More darkness in my misery!

Inez, to me the light of life
Wert thou, when youth's fond pulse beat high,
And free from care, and free from strife,
Day followe'd day without a sigh;
All that could bless a mortal eye,
All that could charm the immortal mind,
And wean from frail variety,
Were in thy form and soul combin'd.

Though angel now, thou yet may'st deign
To bend thy radiant look on me,
And view the breast where thou didst reign,
Still pining in its love for thee;
Then let me bend to Heaven's decree,
Support this drooping soul of mine;
And since to thine it may not flee,
Oh! teach me humbly to resign!

Court of Probate, Middletown, June 21, 1824.

WHEREAS NATHANIEL WYATT Administrator on the Estate of *Ann Wyatt*, late of Middletown, deceased, has this day presented his Administration Account for settlement and allowance, and the consideration thereof referred to the third Monday in July next.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, to appear, if they see fit, at a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town-House in said Middletown, on the third Monday of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M and they shall be heard respecting the same

ELISHA ALLEN, *Probate Clerk.*

HEALTH LAWS.

Quarantine Regulations,

THE Board of Health for the Town of NEWPORT, at a Meeting held on the 11th day of June, 1824, for the purpose of making Regulations for the preservation of the Health of the Inhabitants of said Town, ordered and decreed the following

Quarantine Regulations;—

First, That every Vessel arriving at this Port between the 20th day of June and the 20th day of October next, from any foreign port or place lying between the latitude of 45 degrees north, and 45 degrees south, and every vessel arriving from any port in the United States south of the Chesapeake Bay, including Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, shall be carried by the Health-Officer to the Quarantine ground near Coasters'-Harbor Island—*Provided*, That vessels arriving at this port from North-Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, with lumber, naval stores, provisions, fruit or vegetables only on board, with no sickness on board and not having had any sickness during the voyage, shall be permitted by the Health-Officer to come immediately into any wharf in the town, and unload her cargo free of any expense; *And provided also*, That any vessel bound to some other port, and merely stopping at this port to wait for a wind, shall be permitted to proceed on her voyage, if she does not anchor within a mile of the town nor have any communication therewith.

Second, That when any Vessel has been carried to the Quarantine ground, by the Health-Officer, he shall as soon as may be, inform the President of this Board of her situation and circumstances and shall by his advice and direction, take such measures for cleansing said vessel, as are proper and necessary, and shall detain her on the Quarantine ground so long as the President shall think it expedient.

Third, That whenever any vessel shall arrive at this port, having any person sick on board, the President on being informed thereof by the Health-Officer, shall immediately send a Physician on board to examine said person who shall report in writing to the President, his true state and condition, and the nature of his decease, and the President if it appears to him expedient, shall order such person to be removed from said vessel, and carried to some suitable place out of the compact part of the town, and there taken care of under the direction of the Health-Officer, until such time as he is properly cured of his disorder, which shall be determined by the attending physician, who shall give such person a certificate, that he is, in his opinion, entirely free from any contagious disease; *provided always*, that all the expenses that may be incurred by the removal, nursing and attendance of such sick person, shall be defrayed by himself, or by the owner or master of such vessel.

Fourth, That no person shall be allowed to visit any sick person who is under the care of the health officer, without a written permission from the President for that purpose.

Fifth, That no person on board any vessel, at the time of her being carried to the quarantine ground, shall be allowed to go on shore without the written permission of the President, and any person who shall go on shore without such permission, shall be prosecuted for so doing, and brought back by the health officer, and kept on board so long as the vessel shall remain on the quarantine ground.

Sixth, That no person shall be allowed to go on board any Vessel subject to the Quarantine Regulations, when entering this Harbour, after said Vessel shall have passed Castle-hill, except the Health-Officer; that no boat except the health-officer's, shall be allowed to go alongside any vessel at quarantine, nor shall any person whatever go on board said vessel, without the written permission of the President; and if any person shall contrary to this order, go on board said vessel, he shall be prosecuted therefor, and also kept on board until the expiration of the quarantine of said vessel; and if he makes his escape from said vessel, he shall be treated in the same manner as if he originally belonged to her; and that no person may plead ignorance of the condition of such vessel, the health officer shall place a color in her shrouds as soon as she arrives at the quarantine ground, and continue it there until the expiration of the quarantine.

Seventh, That the president may determine what articles shall be delivered from on board any vessel at quarantine, and the time and places where they shall be landed, and nothing shall be taken out of such vessel without his written permission.

Eighth, That all the directions of the president or health officer, relative to the cleansing of the vessels, and the clothing and other articles on board, shall be strictly complied with by the officers and crew, and the commander shall be answerable for any breaches or violations of said directions by the people on board.

Ninth. That the President shall determine at what distance from the Asylum, on Coasters' Harbor Island, the quarantine vessels shall be placed so that the health of the poor, that may be lodged in the Asylum may not at any time be in the remotest degree endangered by such vessel.

Tenth, That the president shall not permit any salted or dried hides, or horns, to be landed in the compact part of the town, unless they are perfectly sweet, and entirely free from any putrid smell, and then only at the Long Wharf, to be deposited in some of the stores thereon, and there kept, till the first day of November next, unless the board of health shall think it expedient to permit them to be sooner removed.

Eleventh, That all orders and instructions of the President, for carrying these regulations into effect, shall be in writing, and returned by the health officer to the clerk of this board, to be by him placed on file in his office.

Twelfth, That no vessel arriving at this port between the 20th day of June, and the 20th day of October next, from any port or place whatever, having cotton on board, shall be permitted to come into the harbor, or within half a mile of the compact part of this town, without a written permission from the President of this board for that purpose.

Thirteenth, That no vessel arriving at this port with merchandize taken on board at Staten-Island, or from on board any vessel at the quarantine ground at New-York, shall be permitted to enter the harbor of Newport, but shall be taken to the quarantine ground by the health officer, and shall be detained not less than fifteen days or until discharged by order of this board.

Fourteenth, That any person violating any of the aforesaid regulations of refusing, or neglecting to comply with any written instructions given by the president, by virtue of the aforesaid regulations, shall on conviction thereof before any competent Court, be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months at the discretion of said Court.

Fifteenth, That the aforegoing regulations be published three weeks in both the newspapers printed in this town, and a copy of them handed by the health officer, to the master of every quarantine vessel for his government.

By Order

CHARLES GYLES, *Clerk.*

Newport, June 11, 1824.

Health Regulations.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Health for the Town of Newport, on the 11th day of June, 1824, *It was ordered and decreed*, That the following Regulations for preserving the Health of the Inhabitants, be, and are adopted, and to be carried into effect on the 1st day of July, and to remain in force until the 1st day of November next:—

First, That no fish be spread upon the land, within a mile of the compact part of the Town, and that no heaps of fish be deposited any where within the compact part of the town, nor in any other part of the town within fifty rods of any public road, nor in any other place within the limits of the town, unless they are covered with earth, sand, or other materials, that no putrid or offensive smell shall arise therefrom.

Second, That dead horses, hogs and other animals shall be so buried that there shall be at least two feet of earth upon them, or that they be carried off into the harbor, at least a mile from the compact part of the town, and sunk by having stones or other weights attached to them, and that such as may be carried to Easton's beach, shall not be thrown into the sea, but shall be buried in the sand either on the beach, or on the marsh, adjoining thereto.

Third, That no person suffer his sink gutter, or other drain, for the purpose of conveying away foul water, to run into any street lane or alley, or on any wharf in the town, from the 1st day of July to the 1st day of November next.

Fourth, That no person erect any hog pens, in any of the streets, lanes or alleys in this town, and that all hog pens be at all times kept as clean and free from offensive smell as the nature of the case will admit

Fifth, That no heaps of dirt, or manure be deposited in any of the streets, lanes, or alleys in this town,

Sixth, That the Inspectors of Nuisances, or such of them as the Board of Health may select and instruct for that purpose, as soon as may be, after the passing of these Regulations, and at such other times as the Board of Health may think proper to direct, visit and examine all the yards and enclosures' privies, sink holes, slaughter houses and hog pens, together with such cellars as they may suspect to be in an unwholesome condition, in the compact part of the town, to ascertain whether the aforegoing Regulations have been properly complied with, and whether they are generally in a cleanly state; that they report to the President of this Board, all such persons as have neglected or refused to comply with the Regulations, or whose premises are in an offensive or unwholesome condition.

Seventh, That all violations of the aforegoing Regulations be punished by a fine not less than One Dollar, nor more than Twenty Dollars, at the discretion of the Court before which the case shall be tried.

It is hereby recommended to the citizens residing in Thames-Street, and in Market and Washington squares to cause the space in front of the estates they respectively occupy to the middle of the street, to be swept once in two weeks at least, and the dirt so swept into heaps, by those who have no use therefore, will be taken away by some person to be appointed by the President of this Board. And no person not so appointed shall take up or carry away any of such sweepings under the penalty of one dollar and cost of prosecution—Those persons inclined to take away such dirt as may not be wanted by the owners are requested to apply to the President of this Board.

By Order.

CHARLES GYLES, *Clerk*

Newport, June 11, 1824.

$ 3000 *Highest Prize!!*
IN FIVE MINUTES!

PLEASE remember that on the 20th day of July next, 2d Class. New series Lottery, will be completed—The Scheme is excellent, and the purchaser of a Package of 11 Tickets, may be certain of drawing at least Thirty Dollars.—The Managers have sold all their Tickets, and there are but few in the hands of Agents. Therefore make no delay in applying for Tickets or Packages to the Subscriber. Present price of Tickets $6

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, June 26.

West Baptist Society's Lottery,

THIRD CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of 2000	is	2000
2	500		1000
2	300		600
10	100		1000
12	50		600
10	30		300
10	20		200
500	10		5000
550	6		9300
2097 Prizes,			20,000
1903 Blanks,			
4000 Tickets at 5,			20 000

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent—Only Prizes to be dawn.

First drawn Number on the 1st day drawing, is entitled to 300 dollars,

On the 2d day 5 Prizes of 100 dollars each, will be deposited in the wheel

On the 3d day, 5 of 100 | 6th do. 1 500
4th day, 1 of 300 | 7th do. 1 2000
5th day, 1 of 500 |

The Drawing will commence in Providence on the 27th of July.—Tickets and parts in the above popular Lottery, can be had on the most flattering terms by applying at the Lottery & Exchange Office of

J. C. SHAW.

Newpot, May 22.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

AT the Annual Meeting of the *Providence and Pawcatuck Turnpike Corporation*, held in Providence on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1824.—*It was Voted*, That the aforesaid Meeting stand adjourned to THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to meet at the Counting-Room of *Gideon Thornton & Co.* in Providence, when there will be ways and means devised for the extinguishment of the debts due from the Corporation, either by assessment on the respective Shares or otherwise.—And that notice be given by publishing the above said resolution, in one of the Providence and one of the Newport newspapers, three weeks previously to said Meeting.

A True Copy,

GIDEON THORNTON, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, June 2

WOOL-CARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public; that he has put his *Wool Carding Machines* in complete order, and that he will pay every attention to have Wool of all grades carded in the best manner with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Colouring and finishing Woolen Cloths continued as usual All favors gratefully acknowledged by

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman* Newport—*Sanford Almy* Little-Compton—*Peleg Corey*, Tiverton—*Jeremiah Gifford* Bristol Ferry.

N. B.—Wool, especially of a fine grade, should be greased with pure sperm oil. Those who wish can have their Wool oiled at the machines.

Portsmouth, June 19

Notice to Retailers,

NOTICE is hereby given to all Retailers of Spirituous Liquors and Tavern-Keepers, to call on the Council Clerk forthwith, and take out their Licenses for the ensuing year.

By order of Council,

CHARLES GYLES, *Clerk.*

Newport, June 15.

April 17, 1824

112 & 115

CHEAP-SIDE,
THAMES-STREET.
Is Just Replenished,
With as Real CHEAP GOODS, as were ever offered in Newport.
JUST OPENED,
15 Cases, Bales and Bales of newly Imported English, India French and American GOODS which with their former Stock, comprises every article usually found in a Dry-Goods Store.

English Goods.

Broadcloths blue, black, brown mix'd, olive and drab, from 5s to 8s per yard—Cassimeres, mix'd; blue, olive drab and brown, black, grey drab.

Carpetings,

200 yards Scotch Ingrain'd, from 4s to 6, real handsome patterns; White and Brussels hearth Rugs.

Calicoes, &c.

Calicoes undress'd for only 1s;—Ale Ginghams from 9d to 2s; 60 yards 6-4 Book Muslin for only 1s6; elegant figured Muslins and printed Cambricks, imitation linen Hdkfs; superb long Shawls very cheap; elegant Muslin Robes about half price; Irish Linens, jaconet and mull muslin; cambric do. good dimity from 20 to 25 cents; silk cotton, worsted and hemp Hosiery, very patterns; denmark satin; valiences and tonninet; beautiful moreen for pews and cushions; cotton diaper; linen damask do.; elegant ostrich plumes; different figures of handsome Caroline Plaids.

French Goods,

Zelia Hndkfs; Merino points; rich bordered shawls; double chain levantine; white, black and coloured silk Hose and Gloves.

India Goods,

Sinchaws and Sarsnets; Canton and Nankin Crapes; blue, red and yellow flag and bandanno handkerchiefs.

American Goods,

200 yards 4-4 unbleach'd sheeting for 15 cents; 600 do superfine do. for only 1s; 500 do. bleach'd for only 9d; 200 do. Shirting unbleached, for 13 cents; Indigo blue Bedtick for only 1s6 per yard, with a variety of other articles—They pledge themselves to give a great deal for a little money

N. SWEET & Co.

NEW-GOODS,

NICE Gown Patterns 7 yards long, for only 6s6—3-4 Shirtings quite good for only 8 cents the yard—Pink Ginghams for only 12 1-2 cents, and 6-4 leno Muslins for only 25 cents—and many other Goods proportionably cheap, are now opening at the store of

Wm. James Tilley,
No 119, Thames-Street,

W. J. T. Will open one case black Leghorn Flats, which will be sold as cheap as those he sold last summer.

Newport, June 19.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of North Kingstown Administrator, with the Will annexed, upon the Estate of

BARTHOLOMEW HUNT,

late of said Town, deceased, and having given bonds as the law requires, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to him

WILLIAM P. MAXWELL.

North Kingstown, June 22, 1824.

Pure Sperm Oil, at 45cts

THE subscribers offer for Sale, at the stores of their Agents *Freeborn Coggeshall* and *Henry Gardner* in Thames-Street, the first quality of summer strained sperm Oil, at 45 cents per gallon in any quantity from a half pint to 1000 gallons.

R. POTTER,
N. RUGGLES.

Newport Oct. 4.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1,

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No 1, will celebrate the 6th Anniversary of their Independence and Feast of St. John the Baptist; on MONDAY, July 5th, 1824 at 10 o'clock A. M at their Lodge Room, where all the Members are requested to attend.

By order of W B W. CASE, Master.

T. R. PECKHAM, *Secretary.*

Newport, June 18.

TO LET,

And Possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE on Thames-Street, occupied by *William Hunter*, Esq together with a Garden Lot attached to the same. For further particulars and terms, apply to the NEWPORT BANK.

Newport, April 17.